



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Quarantine against Mexican and Central American ports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, November 24, as follows: During the week ended November 21, 1903, bills of health were issued to three vessels going to ports in the United States, all in good sanitary condition and no sickness on board.

No case of quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during the week on vessels entering, and none has appeared in the city.

Mortuary report, November 1 to November 20, 1903.

Malarial disease 2, tuberculosis 10, enteritis 3, meningitis 1, other causes 27. Total for 20 days, 43. Quarantine is still enforced at this port against all Mexican and Central American ports.

Report from Habana—Scarlet fever decreasing—Cases of yellow fever from the S. S. Paloma from Guanta, Venezuela.

Assistant Surgeon Trotter reports November 20, as follows for the week ended November 14, 1903:

Number of vessels inspected and issued bills of health.....	18
Number of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	727
Number of passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	271

The inclosed mortuary report for the week ended November 14, gives an increase of 4 deaths from scarlet fever over that of the previous one. The sanitary department is working diligently in the disinfection of premises and the isolation of the sick. There are approximately 600 cases in the city at the present time. The number of cases, however, is decreasing.

The Cuban steamship *Paloma* arrived at this port from Guanta, Venezuela, on November 8, with one of the crew ill of yellow fever. The man was sent to Las Animas Hospital, where he died two hours after admission. This case is the one mentioned in the mortuary report of the week. The vessel arrived at Guanta from La Guayra on Friday, October 30, 1903, and went to the dock to load cattle. The cattle, however, were not received until November 2, during which time the crew were ashore. The vessel sailed November 2 for Habana, and the above-mentioned sailor, who was removed at this port, reported sick on the same day. On the day after arrival here, November 9, another